

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

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PURE MEANNESS.

It is not at all to the credit of our esteemed morning contemporary that it should assail the late Judge Black, and attempt to belittle him or cast a shadow upon his character; nor is it to the discredit of the dead jurist that this should be done. It only displays a cackled and diseased mind—a heart that is full of gall. In striking contrast with this vicious and spiteful assault is the action of the government. By order of the President two departments—the State and Justice—were closed on the day of the funeral; flags were lowered to half mast and the buildings will be draped for the period of thirty days. The orders by the Secretary of State and Attorney-General directing as above are highly complimentary to the deceased. In addition the entire nation is in mourning over the departure of Judge Black who was everywhere recognized as one of the ablest and most honorable men that the republic has produced. Only out here in Utah does the veteran lawyer receive a sneer and a kick and these from the journal that prides itself upon being super-loyal and the newspaper organ of the administration that is heaping honors upon the mighty dead. This may be regarded as good journalism by some, but in the opinion of many it is scandalous, outrageous and altogether vile. However the lofty character of Judge Black, and his great ability are not likely to suffer from this blackguard attack upon his memory. A nation is proud of the name and fame of its distinguished jurist; our contemporary only is sorry that the new world has given us another name that will go down to posterity side by side with those of the most learned in the honorable profession.

WHAT HAS become of the rich gold territory of Alaska that was boasted so loudly throughout the country two or three years ago? If we remember aright there was a gold-quartz vein between 600 and 700 feet wide, and going down perhaps to China. Little or nothing has been heard from our northwestern territory's wonderful gold mines for at least a year, and then the news was not of an exciting character. Now and then comes the announcement that the white inhabitants up there are very anxious to obtain a territorial form of government, which isn't suggestive of remarkable mineral wealth nor of the influx of that class of people who usually run after the precious metals in their native state. It is guessed that Alaska's broad veins and rich placers are somewhat mythical, and like a good many of such things in other portions of the United States possessions, invented for working abroad rather than at home.

OVER IN Nevada they are having remarkable success in boring for artesian water. At almost any point in Carson valley water is struck at from twenty-five to thirty-five feet, and in many instances the flow rises several feet above the surface. It may be that artesian wells will yet prove the salvation of the sage brush state, her mines having failed. But if artesian wells are a success in Nevada, why will they not be the same here. This Territory is little less mountainous than our neighbor, and ought to be as favorably arranged in her underground formation and structure for flowing rivers.

THE BROOKLIN aldermen are possessed of true Spartan virtues. They have unflinchingly rejected free passes over the Brighton Beach railroad, and done it with a show of dignity that does them credit. As a postscript it may be added that the aldermen already hold passes to the sea-shore by all other railroads, and are indignant that the Brighton Beach should have neglected them until the season is drawing to a close.

A CORRESPONDENT, in another place, suggests the erection of a monument to the memory of Brigham Young, and presents some reasons for his suggestion. THE HERALD heartily approves the idea. It will require little argument to convince anybody in this Territory of the propriety of the proposal, and it should require as little urging to raise the necessary fund. If anybody who ever lived in Utah is entitled to a monument, that man is Brigham Young, the great pioneer, leader, organizer and builder. Of course no marble pile could keep his memory greener in the hearts of his people, where he is respected, loved and revered; but a suitable monument would be an outward and visible token of the affection felt for him and a recognition of his great services. We hope the matter will soon take definite shape and in the hands of proper parties the movement proposed will be successfully carried through, resulting in the erection of a monument of which all will be proud as an appropriate reminder of the man whose deeds it is intended to commemorate.

TRULY WILL wonders never cease. A Methodist pastor in Monticello, N. Y., has just refused fifty dollars presented for the use of the church on the ground that the money was raised by "social dancing." Now what the pious gentleman should do is to continue in the line of reform and further astonish both the sinful and the good. At his church falls next winter, let him astound the unbelieving by seeing that the luscious bivalve is not found floating solitary and alone in the kettle of soup; let him carry the matter still further and insist that the unwary are not duped into paying two dollars and a half for twenty-five cent pin-cushions, and no half dollar chances are sold in a lottery that can yield only ten-cent prizes. There is an opportunity for our ministerial friend to become both famous and wonderful.

THE DAY after the passage by the Georgia House of Representatives of the local option bill, the Atlanta correspondent of the Savannah News wrote to his paper: "The passage of the general temperance bill was celebrated last night by a lively drunk on the part of several members, including a prominent temperance advocate of the bill. The measure, therefore, goes to the Senate with this scandal added to the questionable manner in which the vote was secured that gave the needed majority. The true friends of temperance in Georgia may hold aloof from such proceedings. Their cause is dishonored by the very men who profess to be its warmest advocates." This cranks and fanatics do more harm to the true temperance cause than able, conscientious advocates can overcome.

THE ELECTION of Austin F. Pike to the United States Senate by the New Hampshire legislature has caused the gentleman's Congressional record to be hunted up. During the two years that he was in the House, as a member of the Forty-third Congress, he introduced eight bills and three resolutions, presented four petitions and addressed the House six times. His speeches did not all together occupy an hour's time, only one of his bills became law, and nothing came of his resolutions or petitions, neither of them bringing him notoriety. However, Senator Pike can hardly be a worse law-giver than his predecessor, Rollins, who was simply the lobbyist of the Union Pacific railway.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 23, 1883.

Since listening to this gentleman last evening, many thoughts have crossed my mind, and the conclusion arrived at is this: suppose we accept as facts his arguments, is one's happiness increased by the thought that man is the only God we can claim? Some of us who have found man so weak when we most needed his strength, would be desolate indeed, did we not feel that the heart needed a God to worship who knew no change, nor shadow, of turning; therefore there was a God to answer to this incessant longing of the human heart which man has in all ages been incompetent to fill. Mr. Conway says that Nature is this immutable God—this law, that swerves not. That the laws of nature are fixed and true to themselves, we all know, but from whence comes that higher law which controls the elements in nature and subdues the wrath of man? This spirit or essence, this permeating presence, is something that eludes the grasp of

the materialist be he ever so clever and intellectual. It is something that must be felt to be understood. It is the breath of life to the human soul. Suppose this breath and this soul will die; yes, even die, while the human part shall live on, breathe on. In some the animal life is greatest; to some death is not so perceptible, and the animal lives on, and thrives, even after that spiritual essence has for a time taken its flight. In others the spiritual man reigns over the animal. Should the body become a convert to the death of his God, his own individual spirit-life dies, and outwardly apparent is the death within! Take from me wealth, husband, children, all, that the human hearts long for and cling to, but spare to me my trust in God's providence; my faith in His unchanging but merciful decrees. With belief that He is intelligence, ruling over inanimate matter, and if I comprehend His form or not, it is of little consequence, so that I feel His inspiration, and can live in the nearness of His love. The part culic form and ceremonies of religious creeds are fast losing their hold upon me. I do not feel the need, as others may, of the support of an organization; still, for the masses, it may be well to organize in some religious society, and the great variety gives ample opportunity for all to select for themselves. The grandeur of a creed that is unincumbent, that has for its name the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, appears to me as the highest creed of all, and as the best in us is ever reaching out for the highest good, I would have my ideal form of religion a universal one and do my work where God has cast my lines, freed from all prejudice and bigotry, for I cannot see my God in a narrow light. He rules the universe, and all earnest souls looking for His light shall see it, be the glass darkened by whatever creed it may.

To return to Mr. Conway. He is a gentleman for whom I feel respect, believing him to be thoroughly conscientious in his views, and coldly scientific. I met him some years ago while on a visit to London and was interested in hearing him talk there, more so than now, as I had just commenced my investigations of the religions of the day—and dreary days of anxious doubt they were to me. He then drew his sermons from various texts. From the Koran he delivered an interesting discourse. I was surprised to hear him say—in conversation with him here, after years of research: "I am still a materialist." I thought his research would have led him to a different conclusion. He said: "I am now upon a journey around the world to write up the religions of the day, and want to know something of Mormonism."

With all due respect to Mr. Conway and his opinions, I most sincerely hope that converts to the latter may be few, for I cannot see in them a world-wide increase of happiness when the divine spark is wanting, although his ideas of a broader love of humanity are beautiful, the rich bearing to some extent the necessities of the poor. But where do you find the rich man willing to share with the poor? One here and there, perhaps, scattered in the wide world, but often when the poor man becomes rich, if generous by nature, he becomes more rigid in economy, and feels poor, and this class are the poorest set of men, for they make others feel poor, and, as "none are so poor as those who feel poor," we ought not to wish so much for men to become rich as to wish that men may be led by the inspiration of a true and living God to bestow a portion of His gifts to them upon suffering humanity.

Respectfully, C. I. G.

"I buy Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills and introduce them wherever I go. Personal knowledge and experience of their effects on others prompts this act." Rev. J. P. Pugett, rector, St. Luke's church, Myersburg, Pa. Fifty cents at druggists.

The young tramps who burglarized Mr. Swan's premises near Kayaville, referred to in yesterday's HERALD, were captured yesterday in Ogden and their plunder was taken.

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CITY TAX ASSESSMENT.

To the Tax payers of Salt Lake City:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of Sections 15 and 16 of "An Ordinance to provide for assessing and collecting city taxes," passed March 12th, 1878, the City Council of Salt Lake City will sit as a Board of Equalization, on Tuesday, August 28th, 1883, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Council Chamber of the City Hall of said city, to determine all complaints made in regard to the assessed value of any property," as assessed for city taxes for the year 1883. During its session said board will also hear and consider any petitions which may be presented to "remit or abate the taxes of any insane, idiotic, infirm or indigent person, to an amount not exceeding five dollars for the current year," agreeably to the provisions of said ordinance.

Let all persons take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 21st day of August, A.D. 1883.
HEBER M. WELLS, Recorder.

MONHEIM & KNAPP, ARCHITECTS, OFFICE, THIRD A Floor, next door North of Jones' Bank, Main street, Salt Lake, Box 652.

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